



GOVERNOR'S OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND PROGRAM PLANNING

Fiscal Note 2017 Biennium

Bill #	HB0379	Title:	Generally revise income tax laws
Primary Sponsor:	Hertz, Greg	Status:	As Amended in House Committee

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|--|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Significant Local Gov Impact | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Needs to be included in HB 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> Technical Concerns |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Included in the Executive Budget | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Significant Long-Term Impacts | <input type="checkbox"/> Dedicated Revenue Form Attached |

FISCAL SUMMARY

	<u>FY 2016 Difference</u>	<u>FY 2017 Difference</u>	<u>FY 2018 Difference</u>	<u>FY 2019 Difference</u>
Expenditures:				
General Fund	\$0	\$37,100	\$0	\$0
Revenue:				
General Fund	\$0	\$0	(\$296,000)	\$419,000
State Special Revenue	\$0	\$0	(\$10,000)	(\$59,000)
Other	\$0	\$0	(\$3,000)	(\$19,000)
Net Impact-General Fund Balance:	<u>\$0</u>	<u>(\$37,100)</u>	<u>(\$296,000)</u>	<u>\$419,000</u>

Description of fiscal impact: HB 379, as amended, would revise several provisions relating to interest and penalties for late tax payments, late filing, not filing a return, and filing a false return. It also would change the statute of limitations for the individual income tax from five years to three years. Changes to penalties would apply for tax periods beginning after the end of CY 2016. The reduced statute of limitation would apply for tax periods beginning after the end of CY 2014. Changes to interest would apply beginning in CY 2018.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

Assumptions:

Interest Waiver

1. This bill would increase the interest the department may waive from \$100 to \$500 and allow an additional waiver of \$100 per tax period for taxpayers who meet all terms of a payment plan.
2. The department enters into about 5,600 payment plans with taxpayers each year. On average, taxpayers entering into a payment plan have debt from two tax periods. If all taxpayers met all the terms of their payment plans and the department forgave \$100 of interest per period to each, the total would be

\$1,120,000 per year. Not all taxpayers who enter into a payment plan meet all its conditions. About 4% default, and an unknown percent fall behind or otherwise fail to meet all conditions. Also, not all taxpayers with payment plans will have \$100 of accumulated interest per period. Therefore, this fiscal note assumes that the department would forgive an additional \$560,000 in interest each year.

3. This provision would first apply for payment plans associated with back taxes from TY 2017. These plans would not be set up before FY 2019, and few if any would be paid off before the end of FY 2020. Thus, reduced revenue from increased interest waivers will not occur until FY 2021.

Late Filing Penalty

4. Under current law, the penalty for failing to file a return and pay tax owed by the due date is the lower of \$50 or the tax due. This bill would change the penalty to the greater of \$50 or 5% of the tax due per month, with a maximum penalty of 25% of the tax due. It also would eliminate penalties for individual income tax returns that are filed by the October extension deadline.
5. Penalties were calculated under current law and under this bill for late-filed income tax returns received during FY 2013. Penalties under this bill were \$566,000 higher. Penalties on 2012 returns, which were a few months late, were reduced by \$12,000. Penalties on 2011 returns were increased by \$293,000 and penalties on 2010 returns were increased by \$185,000. Penalties from 2009 were increased by \$100,000.
6. This fiscal note assumes that this bill would increase late filing penalties by \$566,000 for each tax year and that penalty collections for late returns from each tax year will follow the same pattern as for late returns in FY 2013.
7. The changed penalty rates would first be applied in FY 2018 to late returns filed for tax year 2017. Penalties on these late returns would be reduced by \$12,000. In FY 2019, penalties for late 2018 returns would be reduced by \$12,000 and penalties for late 2017 returns would be increased by \$293,000. The net effect would be to increase revenue by \$281,000. The following table shows the change in penalties through FY 2021, with three tax years being affected in FY 2020 and four tax years being affected in FY 2021.

FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
\$0	\$0	(\$12,000)	\$281,000	\$466,000	\$566,000

Late Payment Penalties

8. Section 15-1-216, MCA sets penalties for late payments. Under current law, penalties for taxes where taxpayers pay directly are 1.2% of the amount due per month or fraction of a month with a maximum penalty of 12% of the amount due. Penalties for failure to remit trust taxes collected from employees or customers (withholding, telecommunications, lodging, and rental car taxes) are 1.5% of the amount due per month or fraction of a month with a maximum penalty of 15% of the amount due.
9. This bill would change the penalty rate for directly paid taxes to 0.5% of the amount due per month with a maximum penalty of 12% of the amount due. For all taxes, this bill would make penalties accrue daily instead of being per month or fraction of a month.
10. Penalty and interest payments are recorded separately from other collections in the state accounting system only for individual income tax, corporate income tax, oil and gas tax, coal severance tax, and retail telecommunications tax. For FY 2011 through FY 2014, penalty and interest for individual income tax, corporate income tax, oil and gas tax, and coal severance tax, which are paid directly, were 1.11% of total collections. Penalty and interest for retail telecommunications tax, which is a trust tax, were 0.10% of total collections for this period. This fiscal note assumes that these percentages will hold in the future for directly paid and trust taxes.
11. Penalty and interest are recorded together in the same accounts, so that the split between penalty and interest is unknown. The sums of penalty and interest calculated at the time of filing for 2008 individual income tax and corporate income tax returns were calculated. It was found that penalties were 66% of the total for individual income tax and 43% of the total for corporate income tax. This fiscal note assumes that over all affected taxes, penalty and interest each are half of the total.

12. For taxes paid a few days late, the penalty rates proposed by this bill are a small fraction of current-law rates. This fraction is higher the later a payment is, and once the maximum penalty rate is reached, the penalty is the same as under current law. This occurs after 10 months for trust taxes and after 24 months for directly paid taxes.
13. The HJ2 revenue estimates were extended through FY 2021 by assuming that the growth rate for FY 2017 would hold for the next four years. For taxes with no revenue estimates, agency budgets were used as the estimates for the consumer counsel tax and public service commission tax, and other taxes were estimated by extending the trend of recent collections.
14. The timing of late payments is unknown. This fiscal note assumes that the proportion of payments a given number of days late decreases exponentially as the number of days late increases, with essentially all late payments received within five years. When fully phased-in all penalties are imposed at the new rates, average penalties would be about 29.6% lower for directly paid taxes and 4.9% lower for trust taxes.
15. This provision would apply to late payments for tax reporting periods beginning after December 31, 2016. The first penalties with the new rates would first be applied in FY 2018. In the first years, a portion of late payments would be for tax periods before December 31, 2016, with penalties assessed at the old rate. Some penalties would continue to be at the old rates for several years, and the change would not be fully in effect until sometime after FY 2020. Penalties for directly paid taxes would be reduced by approximately 1.5% in FY 2018 and 8.6% FY 2019. Penalties for trust taxes would be reduced by approximately 0.7% in FY 2018 and 1.6% in FY 2019.
16. The following table shows projected revenue, estimated penalty payments under current law and under this bill, and the difference, in millions of dollars.

Projected Revenue and Penalty payments under Current Law and the Difference under HB 379
(S million)

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY2021
Taxes Paid Directly						
Forecast Revenue from Affected Taxes	\$798.510	\$827.826	\$859.945	\$893.595	\$928.857	\$965.812
Estimated Late Payment Penalties						
Current Law	\$4.433	\$4.596	\$4.775	\$4.961	\$5.157	\$5.362
Proposed Law	\$4.433	\$4.596	\$4.701	\$4.535	\$4.369	\$4.319
Difference (Proposed - Current)	\$0.000	\$0.000	(\$0.074)	(\$0.426)	(\$0.788)	(\$1.043)
Trust Taxes						
Forecast Revenue from Affected Taxes	\$938.449	\$991.430	\$1,047.537	\$1,106.954	\$1,169.876	\$1,236.507
Estimated Late Payment Penalties						
Current Law	\$0.476	\$0.503	\$0.531	\$0.562	\$0.594	\$0.627
Proposed Law	\$0.476	\$0.503	\$0.528	\$0.552	\$0.579	\$0.607
Difference (Proposed - Current)	\$0.000	\$0.000	(\$0.004)	(\$0.010)	(\$0.015)	(\$0.020)

17. Revenue from taxes affected by this bill is split between the general fund and other funds, with 95.6% of trust taxes and 81.8% of directly collected taxes going to the general fund in FY 2014. Assuming that the same split applies in future years, the following table shows how the revenue impacts are split. Details on impacts by fund are shown in the fiscal impact section.

Reduced Late Payment Penalties				
	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
General Fund	\$0.000	\$0.000	(\$0.064)	(\$0.357)
State Special and Other Funds	\$0.000	\$0.000	(\$0.014)	(\$0.078)

Penalties for Substantial Understatement of Tax

18. For the last five years, the IRS imposed accuracy-related penalties, including penalties for substantial understatement of income, on 0.553% of returns.
19. The IRS count of accuracy related penalties includes penalties imposed for reasons other than gross understatement of tax, and some understatements of taxable income that would meet the federal threshold for gross understatement of tax would not meet the threshold in this bill. This fiscal note, therefore, assumes that the state would impose penalties for substantial understatement at one-fifth the rate of IRS accuracy-related penalties or 0.111% of returns.
20. About 520,000 Montana individual income tax returns and about 16,000 Montana corporate income tax returns will be filed each year. The department will impose about 575 ($0.111\% \times 520,000$) penalties on individuals for substantial understatement each year and about 18 ($0.111\% \times 16,000$) on C-corporations.
21. This bill defines substantial understatement for individual income tax as the greater of \$3,000 or 10% of the correct amount of tax. For all other taxes, it defines substantial understatement as the greater of \$10,000 or 10% of the correct amount of tax or any understatement of at least \$0.5 million.
22. The minimum penalty for an individual would be \$600 ($20\% \times \$3,000$). The minimum penalty for all other taxes would be \$2,000 ($20\% \times \$10,000$).
23. This fiscal note assumes that the average penalty would be 150% of the minimum, or \$900 for individual income tax and \$3,000 for other taxes.
24. Annual penalties for substantial understatement of tax would be \$571,500 ($575 \times \$900 + 18 \times \$3,000$). Penalties would first be assessed on returns for tax year 2017. The first penalties would be assessed and collected in FY 2019.

Penalty for Purposely and Knowingly Failing to File

25. Current law sets the penalty for purposely or knowingly failing to file a return at \$1,000 to \$10,000. This bill would change that to 15% of the tax due per month with a maximum of 75% of the tax due. It also would make this penalty apply to failure to file an information report, such as for a partnership or S corporation and provide an additional penalty of \$1,000 for failure to file a pass-through report or return after being notified that it is required. The exiting provision is intended to serve as a deterrent, and is seldom used. Because penalties are seldom imposed, the proposed change in penalty amount is not expected to affect revenue in a typical year. The department has a backlog of non-filing pass-through entities and shareholders. The department would begin imposing the new additional penalty on those who continue not to file for tax year 2017. The department expects to impose this penalty on about 200 non-filers per year. Additional penalties of about \$200,000 per year would be collected beginning in FY 2019. If this provision is successful in increasing compliance, penalties would be lower in future years.

Fraud Penalties

26. For the last five years, the IRS reports that the number of tax fraud penalties imposed were 0.0017% of the number of tax returns for individual income tax and 0.0028% of the number of tax returns for corporate income tax. Average federal fraud penalties were about \$45,000 for individuals and \$173,000 for C-corporations. Since Montana tax rates are about one fifth the corresponding federal rates and apply only to Montana income, state fraud penalties would be lower. This fiscal note assumes that the average fraud penalty would be one-fifth of the average federal penalty for individuals or \$9,000.
27. The department would assess fraud penalties at about the same rate as the IRS. This would result in nine ($0.0017\% \times 520,000 + 0.0028\% \times 16,000$) penalties per year. Annual penalties would be \$81,000 ($9 \times \$9,000$). The first fraud penalty assessments would be for tax year 2017. They would be assessed and collected in FY 2019.
28. Section 4 makes filing a false or fraudulent claim for the elderly home-owner renter credit subject to the same penalty and interest provisions as other taxes. This change is included in the estimate of fraud penalties.

Penalty for Frivolous Returns

29. This bill creates a penalty of \$2,500 for filing a frivolous return. The department would occasionally impose this penalty, but not every year. Therefore, no revenue is estimated from this provision.

Interest on Late Income Tax Payments

30. Under current law, interest on late income tax payments is charged at the greater of the rate established by the IRS for the last quarter of the previous year or 8%. This bill would remove the 8% floor at the beginning of 2018 and use the IRS rate for the third quarter of the previous year. This change would apply for interest charged in 2018 and later years.

31. The IRS rate is calculated quarterly by adding 3% to the average of rates for federal notes and bonds maturing within three years and rounding to the nearest full percentage point. Based on IHS's forecast of interest rates on federal notes and bonds, the IRS rate for the third quarter of the previous year is projected to be 7% for 2018 and 2019. Under current law, the interest rate on late income tax payments would be 8% for each of these years.

32. For FY 2010 through FY 2014, penalty and interest were 0.80% of income tax revenue. Assuming that 34% of recorded penalty and interest is interest (see assumption 11), current law late payment interest is assumed to be 0.27% of forecast income tax revenue. The following table shows the HJ2 forecast of income tax revenue, late payment interest under current law and under this bill, and the difference, in millions of dollars. This bill would first apply to late payments in the last half of FY 2018, so the impact in FY 2018 is only for half a year.

Estimated Late Payment Interest (\$ million)

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
Forecast Income Tax Revenue	\$1,161.328	\$1,229.605	\$1,301.896	\$1,378.437
Current Law	\$3.136	\$3.320	\$3.515	\$3.722
Proposed Law	\$3.136	\$3.320	\$3.295	\$3.257
Difference (Proposed - Current)	\$0.000	\$0.000	(\$0.220)	(\$0.465)

Provisions with Minimal Impact

33. Section 2(2) specifies that there is to be no late payment penalty if the taxpayer has met requirements for income tax withholding or estimated payments during a tax year or if the taxpayer pays within 30 days of receiving an assessment notice. The Department of Revenue generally waives penalties in these cases, so there would be minimal revenue impact.

34. Section 5(5)(f) specifies that there is to be no underpayment interest if a taxpayer has met requirements for income tax withholding or estimated payments during a tax year by making four approximately equal estimated payments. Since four equal payments is the default requirement for estimated payments, few taxpayers would be affected by this provision.

35. Section 3(15) gives a procedure for determining the portion, if any, of a taxpayer's federal income tax refund that must be included in adjusted gross income. This is the same as the procedure in administrative rules, and there would be no effect on revenue.

Statute of Limitations

36. The statute of limitations determines the time within which a taxpayer may file an amended return and the Department of Revenue may audit a return and assess additional taxes. If the department determines that a taxpayer has filed a fraudulent return or the taxpayer has not filed a return, there is no time limit for the department to assess additional tax. A taxpayer who did not file a return for a tax year may file an original return and request a refund within this time limit, but not after it has expired. Also, if the time limit of the federal statute of limitations has been extended because a taxpayer is disputing the results of an Internal Revenue Service audit of the taxpayer's federal return, the state time limit is extended for one year beyond the expiration of the federal limit.

37. Under current law, the statute of limitations for individual income tax is five years from the date when the return was filed. This bill would decrease it to three years. This would reduce the time the department has

- to audit returns and the time that taxpayers have to claim a refund with an amended or original return. It would not affect the department's ability to pursue non-filers or taxpayers who file fraudulent returns.
38. In the past, the department audited a significant number of returns four and five years after they were filed. With recent law changes, such as requirements for withholding from mineral royalties and by pass-through entities, and department compliance initiatives, such as the non-resident real-estate sales program, the department has a smaller backlog of compliance cases and is finishing almost all audits and investigations within three years.
39. Under current law, the Department of Revenue collected \$20,254,806 in audit recovery revenue in FY 2013 and \$24,682,801 in FY 2014.
40. Under current law, nearly all the audits performed by the Department of Revenue occur within three years, with almost no audits being performed during the final two years. For FY 2014, the Department of Revenue collected approximately \$24,682,801 in revenue from audit assessments for the previous five years. The Department of Revenue also estimates that \$1,112,689 in audit assessments that were collected for years 2010 and 2009 during FY 2014 would not have been collected if the statute of limitations had been limited to the three years allowed under the proposed law. Overall, the \$1,112,689 decline in audit assessment collections would result in a 4.51% decline in audit assessments for FY 2014. The Department of Revenue also estimates that audit revenue collections would decrease by 1.72%, 8.44%, 2.37% and 3.83% for fiscal years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively.
41. While the actual decline in audit assessments due to the reduction in statute of limitations is likely to fluctuate from one year to the next, it is assumed that the proposed law will reduce audit recovery collections for future fiscal years by the average of the four fiscal years examined (4.18%).
42. For FY 2014, the 4.18% decrease in audit assessment collections would result in a decrease in audit assessment revenue of \$1,030,528 for the year. It is assumed that total collections under current law would remain unchanged in future years from its FY 2014 level, resulting in a revenue reduction of \$1,030,528 for FY 2016 through FY 2019.
43. The department examined a sample of returns filed in FY2013 where the taxpayer claimed a refund from four or five years previous. About three-fourths were amended or original returns filed by the taxpayer, and about one-fourth resulted from the department auditing a return or getting a nonfiler to file an original return. These refunds would not have been allowed if this bill had been law.
44. In FY 2014, refunds paid out because taxpayers filed an original or amended return for tax years four or five years ago or because department compliance activity for those years resulted in a refund totaled \$2,324,954. For FY 2013, the refund amount totaled \$2,326,861. It is assumed that the FY 2014 amount will remain unchanged for FY 2016 through FY 2019.
45. Based on the \$1,030,528 reduction in audit collections revenue and the increase in revenue of \$2,324,954 each fiscal year due to fewer tax refunds, general fund revenue is estimated to increase by approximately \$1,294,426 each year.
46. This provision would first apply to tax year 2015. The first revenue effect would occur when the new three year statute of limitations applies to 2015 returns. The full revenue effect would not be seen until FY 2021, when all tax years being audited would fall under the new statute of limitations. In FY 2020, only one tax year, 2015, would fall under the new statute of limitations. The revenue effect in FY 2020 would be approximately half the long-run effect, or \$647,213. Revenue effects would first occur when the filing deadline for 2015 returns is three years in the past. This would happen in the last two months of FY 2019. The revenue effect in these two months of FY 2019 would be one-sixth of the full-year reduction in FY 2020, or \$107,869,

Total Revenue Impact

47. The following table shows all of the revenue impacts of this bill. FY 2020 and FY 2021 are shown because some provisions will not affect revenue until after FY 2020.

General Fund						
	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Interest Waiver	-	-	-	-	-	(\$0.560)
Late Filing Penalty	-	-	(\$0.012)	\$0.281	\$0.466	\$0.566
Non-Filer Penalty	-	-	-	\$0.200	\$0.200	\$0.200
Late Payment Penalties	-	-	(\$0.064)	(\$0.357)	(\$0.659)	(\$0.873)
Substantial Understatement Penalties	-	-	-	\$0.572	\$0.572	\$0.572
Fraud Penalties	-	-	-	\$0.081	\$0.081	\$0.081
Interest on Late Income Tax Payments	-	-	(\$0.220)	(\$0.465)	(\$0.493)	(\$0.522)
Shorter Statute of Limitations	-	-	-	\$0.108	\$0.647	\$1.294
Total	-	-	(\$0.296)	\$0.419	\$0.814	\$0.758
Other Funds						
Late Payment Penalties	-	-	(\$0.013)	(\$0.078)	(\$0.144)	(\$0.191)

48. Changes to the department's data processing system to implement this bill would be done by the vendor at a cost of \$37,100 in FY 2017.

<u>Fiscal Impact:</u>	<u>FY 2016 Difference</u>	<u>FY 2017 Difference</u>	<u>FY 2018 Difference</u>	<u>FY 2019 Difference</u>
<u>Expenditures:</u>				
Operating Expenses	\$0	\$37,100	\$0	\$0
TOTAL Expenditures	\$0	\$37,100	\$0	\$0
<u>Funding of Expenditures:</u>				
General Fund (01)	\$0	\$37,100	\$0	\$0
TOTAL Funding of Exp.	\$0	\$37,100	\$0	\$0
<u>Revenues:</u>				
General Fund (01)	\$0	\$0	(\$296,000)	\$419,000
State Special Revenue (02)	\$0	\$0	(\$1,000)	(\$59,000)
Other	\$0	\$0	(\$3,000)	(\$19,000)
TOTAL Revenues	\$0	\$0	(\$300,000)	\$341,000
<u>Net Impact to Fund Balance (Revenue minus Funding of Expenditures):</u>				
General Fund (01)	\$0	(\$37,100)	(\$296,000)	\$419,000
State Special Revenue (02)	\$0	\$0	(\$1,000)	(\$59,000)
Other	\$0	\$0	(\$3,000)	(\$19,000)

Fund Number	Fund Name	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019
2008	Tobacco And Cig. Tribal Agree.	\$0	\$0	-\$393	-\$2,273
2015	TSEP Regional Water System	\$0	\$0	-\$516	-\$2,985
2034	Earmarked Alcohol Funds	\$0	\$0	-\$161	-\$933
2049	Hard Rock Mining	\$0	\$0	-\$29	-\$166
2070	Hazardous Waste-CERCLA	\$0	\$0	-\$31	-\$177
2083	Oil & Gas Local Assistance	\$0	\$0	-\$286	-\$1,655
2102	Montana Heritage Commission	\$0	\$0	-\$2	-\$4
2105	Basic 9-1-1 Emrgncy Phone Prog	\$0	\$0	-\$14	-\$33
2110	Accommodation Tax Admin	\$0	\$0	-\$1	-\$2
2111	Accommodation Tax Account	\$0	\$0	-\$3	-\$6
2116	Accommodation Tax Account	\$0	\$0	-\$70	-\$162
2123	Sites & Signs	\$0	\$0	-\$1	-\$2
2135	SW MT VETS HOME	\$0	\$0	-\$69	-\$397
2159	Handicapped Telecommunications	\$0	\$0	-\$6	-\$15
2162	Environmental Quality Protecti	\$0	\$0	-\$31	-\$177
2169	Bentonite Production Tax	\$0	\$0	-\$51	-\$293
2216	Water Storage St Sp Rev Acct	\$0	\$0	-\$12	-\$71
2254	Regional Accommodation Tax	\$0	\$0	-\$24	-\$56
2260	Cigarette Tax Revenue	\$0	\$0	-\$475	-\$2,749
2270	Treasure State Endowment	\$0	\$0	-\$779	-\$4,511
2274	FWP Accommodations Tax	\$0	\$0	-\$7	-\$16
2281	Public Service Commission	\$0	\$0	-\$403	-\$2,332
2289	Bureau Of Mines Groundwater	\$0	\$0	-\$51	-\$297
2293	Film Production Credit	\$0	\$0	\$0	-\$1
2340	Coal Sev. Tax Shared SSR	\$0	\$0	-\$258	-\$1,495
2397	Enhanced 9-1-1 Emerg Tel Pgm	\$0	\$0	-\$14	-\$33
2443	University Millage	\$0	\$0	-\$1	-\$5
2445	Coal Board	\$0	\$0	-\$175	-\$1,011
2576	Natural Resources Operations	\$0	\$0	-\$80	-\$463
2577	Natural Resources Projects	\$0	\$0	-\$309	-\$1,789
2579	Coal & Uranium Mine Account	\$0	\$0	-\$21	-\$119
2594	Statewide 911 Services Admin	\$0	\$0	-\$2	-\$4
2698	69010-Prevention&Stabilization	\$0	\$0	-\$14	-\$82
2771	Big Sky Economic Dev Program	\$0	\$0	-\$213	-\$1,234
2772	Tobacco Hlth and Medicaid Init	\$0	\$0	-\$3,005	-\$17,388
2801	Dep Rev Consumer Cncl Tax	\$0	\$0	-\$119	-\$686
2853	Accommodation Tax	\$0	\$0	-\$3	-\$6
2966	Tribal Agreement - Alcohol	\$0	\$0	-\$9	-\$52
2989	69010-Hospital Utilization Fee	\$0	\$0	-\$1,820	-\$10,531
2990	69010-Nursing Home Utilization	\$0	\$0	-\$744	-\$4,305
2993	911 Wireless	\$0	\$0	-\$14	-\$33
2994	911 Wireless Providers	\$0	\$0	-\$14	-\$33
4011	GO Bond Debt Ser-Renew Resourc	\$0	\$0	-\$45	-\$260
4070	CERCLA GO Debt Service	\$0	\$0	-\$22	-\$129
4162	Hard Rock Debt Service	\$0	\$0	-\$97	-\$563
5007	Long Range Building Program	\$0	\$0	-\$717	-\$4,147
9004	Coal Tax-FWP Trust	\$0	\$0	-\$60	-\$348
9037	Cultural Trust	\$0	\$0	-\$30	-\$173
9042	Coal Severance Tax Bond Fund	\$0	\$0	-\$2,366	-\$13,692

Effect on County or Other Local Revenues or Expenditures:

1. Some of the state special revenue funds that will have small decreases in revenue are distributed to local governments.

Long-Term Impacts:

1. Fraud penalties beginning in FY 2019 would increase revenue by \$81,000 per year. The increased interest waivers beginning in FY 2021 would reduce revenue by \$560,000 per year. The shorter statute of limitations would reduce both audit assessments and refunds. The net effect would be to increase revenue, beginning in FY 2019, with the increase ultimately reaching \$1.3 million per year by FY 2021.
2. The revenue impact of the change to late payment interest will vary from year to year. In years when the IRS rate is 8% or higher, there will be no revenue impact. In years when the IRS rate is lower than 8%, there will be a revenue reduction, with lower IRS rates leading to larger revenue reductions. Since 1999, the IRS rate has been 8% or higher about one-fourth of the time.

Sponsor's Initials

Date

Budget Director's Initials

Date